Twenty-second Annual Report of the Salem Associated Charities

"Of old things all are over old,
Of good things none are good enough;
We'll try if we can help to mold
A world of better stuff."

—*Wordsworth.*

22nd ANNUAL REPORT

OF

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES

POPULATION (1910 CENSUS) 43,697

OFFICE OF ASSOCIATED CHARITIES

ROOM 6, 252 ESSEX ST. TELEPHONE 1076

NEWCOMB & GAUSS, PRINTERS
SALEM, MASS.

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1913-1914.

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In Memoriam

In the death of Major George M. Whipple, the Associated Charities lost not only a charter member and one who had been actively interested in the work from its earliest inception, but who also served for fourteen years as its president. During this time he kept in close touch with the work, giving generously of his time and thought to further the interests of the organization. He was particularly interested in children and the success of the Fresh Air work for them was largely due to his efforts. Within the past few years, Major Whipple was, at his own request, relieved of all active work, but his interest in the work never flagged, and at the time of his death he was serving as a vice president of the Association.

In appreciation of his service to the Associated Charities, we cannot do better than to recall the resolution passed at the Annual Meeting in 1907, when Major Whipple declined the nomination for president:

"Resolved, That we take this occasion to express our grateful thanks to Mr. Whipple for the continued interest that he has always manifested in the work of this society. For a long period he has borne almost the entire burden of carrying on the activities of the Associated Charities in Salem. He took up the work when it was new and at a time when such work seemed undesirable to many. Such action on his part has meant a personal sacrifice, and it must be with satisfaction that he sees the work, that he has carried on so long, now considered by nearly everyone to be perhaps the most important philanthropic movement in the city. In all these years Mr. Whipple has given to this society much of his time and strength, and we desire to place upon our records our appreciation of his valuable services."

"What do you do in the Associated Charities, anyway?"

This question is so frequently asked that we have tried to set forth in simple fashion, a few typical examples of our work.

A Runaway Girl.

She said she was 18, she looked 16 and proved to be 14—but that is getting ahead of our story. Marie's Salem experience began at 10 o'clock one evening when she rang the bell of a private house and inquired for her aunt, who she declared lived somewhere in that neighborhood. Fortunately for her, the lady of whom she inquired was sufficiently concerned to invite her in, and finding that she was a wanderer, to make arrangements for her to spend the night at the Young Women's Association and to come back to breakfast with her. Not getting any connected story from her, and puzzled as to what to do next, she appealed to the Overseers, who in turn referred the matter to the Associated Charities. This was on Friday. It would hardly seem possible that one young girl could occupy most of the time of a worker for three days, but given one with a genius for romancing, reinforced by a firm determination not to be sent home and the trick is done. Briefly, her story was this. Her home was in Brockton, but she had come to visit her aunt in Salem because her mother and brother had gone to New York, where the latter was to be married. On arriving here, she found her aunt had moved. She could not return to Brockton as the house there was closed.

Glibly she gave us Brockton and New York addresses and the name of her brother's employer in Brockton. Cheerfully we telephoned and telegraphed, keeping a watchful eye the while on Marie. The Brockton police telephoned back that there was no such address there as she gave. The Express Company likewise sent word that they had never had any such employe as we inquired for. Still Marie stuck to her story.

In the course of conversation it developed that she was familiar with East Boston and had been treated at the Boston City Hospital. The visitor also noticed that scratched on her small metal bag was an address unlike any she had given. She also asked to write to a friend in Beverly. Noting the address we asked the Beverly police to look it up. We also wrote the Boston City Hospital. Sunday passed happily, thanks to the attention which she received at the Bureau, and the Young Women's Association.

Monday, word came from New York that there was no such address as she had given. She protested, however, that her story was true, and in proof thereof, showed a letter from her mother, saying not to worry that she would come for her Sunday and would repay the "kind ladies" for everything. The letter, strangely enough, had no envelope. We mentioned this fact, with the result that later in the day Marie brought us a New York postmark saying she had torn up the envelope and that was all she could find. We afterwards learned that she begged the postmark from a young woman at the Young Women's Association.

A visit to Beverly revealed the fact that Marie had spent the previous week there with a friend of her grandmother, and that she had been put on the car for home the very night she turned up in Salem. The friend did not know whether she lived in East Boston or Dorchester, but was sure that she was only 14 years old. This meant that temporary guardianship could be secured and with sighs of relief, we asked the agent of the S. P. C. C. to take the case. He came over at once, only to be met with Marie's calm statement that she was 18. For practically the entire afternoon he and our visitor labored with her. Meanwhile, another worker telephoned Dorchester, South Boston, the registry of vital statistics and the Boston School Department in a vain endeavor to establish her age and to locate her family. It was all to no purpose, and the

S. P. C. C. agent departed, saying, "I'm sorry, Marie, I expected to find a younger girl whom I could help," to which she replied with great dignity, "My mother never lets me go with strange boys."

One more night Marie spent at the Young Women's Association, where she was a sore trial because of her untidy ways. But the next morning one of our clues proved the right one. The address scratched on the tiny metal bag had been given to the police and through them we learned that her family was living in East Boston and probably wondering where she was. She gave in when she was cornered and went tearfully to Boston in charge of a police inspector. An agent of the S. P. C. C. took her home to inquire into home conditions and incidentally to learn that she really was 14. Marie is still at home and very happy. She has a new suit and new shoes and writes, "It taught my mother a lesson to have me run away."

This is one answer to the question "What do you do in the Associated Charities," and it shows also how much time and personal service may go to one brief case, for there were eleven visits made and 20 telephone calls from our office alone in the five days Marie was with us, to say nothing of the hours spent with the girl herself.

It is also an admirable illustration of the interdependence of our local forces and the results which may be attained by their close working together. First, we have the private citizen with a sense of responsibility towards the stranger at her door, the Overseers not equipped for the personal service necessary in such a case but referring it to the proper agency, next, the institutions for young women gladly doing their share in providing meals and lodgings, the police department untiringly following up clues, the S. P. C. C. advising and later making sure that home conditions were as they should be, and last, the charity organization itself, drawing together the various lines of charitable impulse into an effective whole. It was a delightful bit of community effort, which ended happily.

It is precisely this lend-a-hand spirit which we are here to practice and to develop.

Marie is only one of 73 girls who have been referred to us during the past year for one reason or another. From that 73 we may eliminate 13 as having been merely troublesome cases like Marie's. Of the remaining 60 girls, 19 were probably defective; 20 came to us through the court; 26 had illegitimate children; and 36 were distinctly immoral. Eliminating the 12 who were plainly defective in this group, we still have 24 individuals or 40% immoral. Of the 36 immoral girls, 24 were living with parents, and in 16 cases we know that one or both parents were either alcoholic or immoral. Such facts show that it is time we took counsel together, first, in regard to the care of defectives; second, to a sane consideration of the alcohol problem; third, to the kind of recreation we are providing for our young people; fourth, to the teaching of what a real home is and how to make one.

Is This a Home?

Two dirty rooms, scantily furnished, a young mother with a day old infant in an untidy bed, an inefficient husband and a drinking grandfather was the situation referred to us one cold, December day. With the aid of the district nurse and the Convalescent Diet of the North Church Mission, we tried to make home conditions endurable; but when, on the second day the visitor found the fire out, the house frigid, and the woman serenely holding the baby up to the window, telling it to look out, both doctor and nurse concluded that institutional care was a necessity. The mother and child were hurried off, a kindly neighbor helping, even to the extent of taking off her own stockings to lend the mother.

Two weeks in the Hospital gave opportunity for investigation. The man had sufficient genius to lead him to experiment

with the building of an air ship, but on a paying job he could earn only $1.20 per day, and was so afraid of matches that rather than light a fire himself he went without one. No wonder the house was cold! His chief diet was corn meal mush, made with cold water and he saw no reason why the baby could not be brought up on it also.

The woman, daughter of a tubercular mother, and an intemperate father, was found to be unequal even to simple household tasks without supervision, and was quite incapable of caring for the baby. At the end of two weeks she was allowed to go home. The baby grew thinner and thinner, in spite of repeated visits by the district nurse—chiefly, perhaps, because the mother tried to follow the directions not only of the nurse, but of her husband, father, and the neighbors as well. Fortunately, one of our visitors had succeeded in winning the woman's confidence, and through her we were able to place the baby in the Hospital, where after four months of careful treatment the child was well enough to be taken home and the man's foster sister, a capable woman, offered to supervise its care. In the meantime, although it was impossible to bring about a thorough examination, we had made reasonably sure that the man was suffering from a form of insanity, and the woman was feeble-minded, yet with the best expert advice we were unable to effect any permanent separation of this man and woman so manifestly unfit to bring children into the world and to care for them. Under present conditions and with our present laws relating to marriage, there is nothing to be done in such cases, but to maintain as close relations as possible with the family, see that the children are not neglected, and to secure for one or both parents the proper custodial care at the earliest opportunity. Meantime the children begin life handicapped with an inheritance of tuberculosis, intemperance, feeble-mindedness, insanity, and with poverty. What are we going to do about it?

We should like to say a word here in appreciation of the Convalescent Diet which was inaugurated last year by the North Church Mission. Heretofore it has often been difficult to secure proper nourishment for many cases of convalescence. Through the kindness of the Mission a number of our friends have been helped back to health and strength. If anyone has doubts as to the value of this diet, I wish he might talk with some of those who through it have had the fresh eggs and milk, the well-made broths and other nourishing things which they so much needed, and which were absolutely beyond their reach.

We also take this opportunity to express our appreciation of the ever-ready assistance of the Salem Hospital. The Superintendent has been most helpful and it has been a satisfaction to us to be of some service to him in return.

Deserter and Deserted.

January being one of the months when family responsibilities weigh heavily upon a man, Mr. Brown deliberately threw up a job which paid him from $15 to $20 a week, and quietly departed one morning, leaving Mrs. Brown to solve the problem of supporting herself and five little children on nothing a week. Temporary aid was given at once, as the family was in need; the desertion was reported to the police and the church asked to co-operate. Well-to-do relatives, whom the woman scarcely knew, were seen and found to be glad to help. At first we hoped the man's absence might be a brief one, but when two weeks passed and there was no sign of him, Mrs. Brown took out a warrant for non-support and we began to plan permanent provision for the family. Even with the closest calculation, the weekly budget figured out $8.63, and this included only food, fuel and rent. It looked like an almost hopeless task, but the relatives promised regular aid, the church helped generously, and private funds provided a weekly grocery order and milk supply. Meantime no stone was left

unturned to locate the man. The woman herself interested the police in four cities in the search, labor unions were appealed to, a sympathetic photographer made several enlargements to be sent to the various shoe cities, remarking as he gave them to us, "I hope you get him." But it is a vain hope so far, as we have absolutely no clue to his whereabouts.

Ten months have passed. Birth and death have both visited the home. It has been necessary to enlist the aid of other private charities. The relatives, whom the woman thought would not do anything for her have remained loyal, visiting her every week and never coming empty handed. The time of a paid worker to call upon them in the beginning resulted in substantial material help, and better still, in the friendship which means so much.

The family is now being aided under the new law providing funds for mothers with dependent children.

The home has been kept intact, the feeling of family responsibility developed and the bond with the church strengthened immeasurably, for whereas, heretofore the children have gone to Sunday School or not, as they pleased, now the mother feels that attendance must be regular, showing that she realizes that the giving must not be all on one side. Does it not show that the church's giving has been of the right kind, not so much a giving as a sharing, and the same with the relatives. They might have contented themselves with sending a check each week, but instead they added to this the gift of personal interest. Is this not the spirit that we need so much—not alone to give, but to share—To share costs more in time and personal sacrifice, but it brings large returns. Some of us just want to give material things. Some of us will go further and make visits to our less fortunate neighbors, but how many of us ask them to our homes, let them into our lives, as it were, share our sorrows, joys and enthusiasm with them? We are willing to give considerable time and strength to the carrying

out of some big scheme which is going to help reform the world or to better civic conditions, but how many of us find time to lend a hand in the little, trivial, ever-day difficulties which after all make up such a large part of life to most of us?

These are a few of the things we have accomplished. Only three cases out of the 461 which have come to us this year. We could not have done this work single-handed. Salem is still one of the foremost cities of the State as regards its co-operation between public and private charity. Whether it be out-door or in-door relief, we find the Overseers always ready to meet us half way. The patrolmen are our staunch allies. The probation officer works with us on every case where we can be of mutual assistance.

Private charities we have found glad to render any service for which they are equipped. More conservative towards social work, some of our churches are slow to recognize how closely correlated their work and ours should be, how much we need each other, and how much greater would be the usefulness of each if we could get together. But in spite of this conservatism, the past year has brought us an increased realization of our dependence upon one another which we hope to find in a greater degree this coming year.

Our conference has met every week from October to June, with an average attendance of 12. This should be much larger. The meetings are entirely informal. The problems discussed are vital ones and full of human interest. The paid workers would appreciate very much if our churches could be more largely represented and if the directors themselves would try to come more frequently.

We have spoken of some of the work accomplished this past year. There are still many things to be done.

1. We should interest more volunteer workers. The number is increased over last year, but still entirely inadequate. Can't the churches and social organizations help us out?

2. As citizens, we should take a more vital interest in the alcohol question. It is our problem—yours and mine. In last year's report we noted the decrease of poverty and suffering as a result of several consecutive years of no-license—that statement still stands, and should be reinforced by a remark recently made by a director of the Carpenter Street Home who said that whereas in consecutive no-license years the Home was never full, in license times they had more applications than they could possibly consider. But this is no reason why we should sit back and survey ourselves with smug satisfaction.

Everybody can help. Inform yourself on the effect an unenforced liquor law has on the people—learn what the habitual use of alcoholic drinks means to a person. Know what is going on in your neighborhood—help the police keep the city clean.

3. We should make sure that our young people are having opportunity for wholesome recreation. There are at present four moving picture shows in Salem, three of which have an average weekly attendance of 800 at least. While usually not absolutely objectionable from a moral standpoint, the standard might well be raised and the entertainment made much more educational without losing its fun. Generally, too, the ventilation is none too good and the whole atmosphere of the place not what it might be.

We have also public dance halls and a skating rink in Salem. These are presumably well conducted—certainly nothing flagrantly bad is allowed, and a policeman is usually in attendance to maintain order, but the moral environment is not always what we might wish. As a young man recently said, "Why, our public dance halls are perfectly all right, no ragging is allowed. But you bet I'd give it to my sister if I ever caught her there!" Isn't that a commentary in itself? Now, dance halls and the movies are inevitable, and so also is the desire of young people for a good time, and in the main, they want wholesome fun. Isn't it up to us to see that they have the

opportunity? And that our public dance halls are fit for anybody's sister to go to with safety? "For", to quote Dr. Gulick, "the relation of recreation to good conduct is not an idle thought. That familiar proverb might well have been written, "As a man playeth, so is he." Shall we continue to sit by our firesides content with things as they are or shall we share our hearth fire with the other fellow and lend-a-hand outside as well?

Fresh Air Report.

Perhaps no part of the work of the Associated Charities is more exacting and strenuous than that of giving the children vacations. It sounds easy and delightful to send children to the country, but when one considers the task of finding suitable boarding places, planning the parties with reference to age, sex and temperament, notifying the parents of the time of departure, taking care that the children have suitable clothing, and getting them safely home again, it is easily seen that this is not, in every sense of the word, a vacation business. But in no part of the work do we see results so quickly and so plainly. It is worth all the trouble to note the change in the children. Each year we are reaching more little ones than the year before. Eighty youngsters had vacations this year, an increase of fourteen over last year. This number includes convalescents, anaemic children and several in whose family there is tuberculosis. We were able to give two entire families the whole summer, simply by paying transportation to relatives in Maine; and one faithful and devoted grandmother had a three week's visit to her old home, with entire freedom from the babies all that time. Glad as she was to go, she was happier to come back, to take up again her task of caring for the little ones while their mother works to help support the family.

The money for the Fresh Air Work has, as heretofore, been raised mainly by newspaper appeals. This year contributions

have not increased as rapidly as the demands on the work. In addition to the response of eight Sunday Schools, we are gratified to note contributions from The Woman's Club, the Cheerful Workers, the Busy Bees, the Daughters of the Covenant and the Cercle Nationale, showing an increased interest and confidence in the work. In spite of all this, we are obliged to acknowledge a deficit.

We take this opportunity to acknowledge our debt to the News for so willingly giving the space for the appeals; also to the Cheerful Workers and Koinonia Society for articles of clothing given for the children; and to the volunteer workers who accompanied the children to and from their destinations.

Private boarding homes in Georgetown, Danvers and Wenham have been used for the children, and the Fraternity Camp has proved more than usually popular with the boys.

What the Fresh Air Did for One Family.

One day last summer an excited young man burst into the Overseers office. "You've got to do something for me," he exclaimed, "you've just got to take care of my family. My wife is sick; I'm out of work, my rent is overdue and I'm crazy!" This tale didn't sound as if the city aid of dry groceries would help much, so the man was referred to the Associated Charities. When he had calmed down a bit, we found that things were not quite so bad as had at first appeared. The man had an assistant janitor's position, with a small but regular salary. He had excellent references from former employers. His work at the school left several free hours to take other work to eke out his income.

The wife was suffering from nervous breakdown, following a severe operation. Little and white, she could hardly speak without crying, and the care of the house and four children was evidently quite beyond her for the present.

After consulting the doctor, she was sent to a quiet country place to rest. The three older children were boarded in a private family in Danvers, and the baby at a neighbor's where the father could see her often.

The man proved to be a hustler. He kept the tenement, boarded himself and later took in another man to board. He filled his spare time with odd jobs. Out of his regular salary of less than $9.00 a week and his extra earnings, he paid his rent, took care of himself, paid the baby's board, and half of the other children.

The relatives and a private society in Boston were interested to help with the children's board after the first two weeks. The woman's board was paid from the Fresh Air Fund. She was away ten and a half weeks and she came home well and happy. The family is now living in a better tenement, the children are doing well in school, the man's time is completely filled, and best of all, both parents are full of enthusiasm for their home which before seemed so irksome a burden. Sixty dollars from the Fresh Air Fund seems a small amount to have spent for the restoring of a family to a normal, healthy state of independence.

Report of the Social Conditions Committee.

The Committee on Social Conditions has been led to devote its efforts during the past few months to the subject of alcoholism. There have been held a number of meetings of the Committee with representatives of the No-License League.

The Committee's interest was aroused by the reports of the "Poster Campaign" in the "Survey" carried on by the Boston Associated Charities under the management of Mrs. Alice Tilton. The method pursued very successfully in several Massachusetts cities is to post large, conspicuous posters on the trees, on factories, cars, etc., stating in concise form the physiological and economic results of drinking. It is an appeal to the com-

mon sense of the people. The idea is to impress upon those who are likely to be victims of the drink habit that alcohol is injurious to the system and inevitably leads to poverty and crime. Of course these facts are commonplace, but it is only by constant repetition that the average person will give heed to them.

This constant repetition can best be accomplished by posters so placed that every one must read them.

Many physicians here as in other cities, are cordially in favor of the plan. Mrs. Tilton assures us that in Springfield, Cambridge, Gloucester, and elsewhere, the idea has taken well.

Also the moral and financial support of some of our business men has been secured.

Already a few posters have been put up. We hope soon to have many more. We need money for this purpose. The No-License League has fully endorsed and co-operated in this work.

Mrs. Tilton, who has large experience and unbounded enthusiasm and energy, will assist by her advice. She has kindly met the Committee several times.

Report of the Temporary Committee for Investigating the Causes of Delinquency and Waywardness among Girls in Salem.

Believing that prevention is better than redemption from falling, the committee has sought to ascertain causes, and, if possible, a remedy for them. We have worked on four possible forms of temptation:—

1. Motion Picture Shows.
2. Dance Halls.
3. Lighting and Patrolling of Parks and similar places.
4. Popular Songs.

1. One theatre was visited twice a week in August and a second irregularly through September and October, with the report that on the whole the programs were good; some were excellent, and only two or three were really objectionable. Frequently the pictures are too intense and bizarre. The standard of vaudeville and of popular songs, while not indecent, is low. The Committee agrees that some sort of censorship is desirable.

2. We are glad to report that the dances in the Casino at the Willows were conducted particularly well. No objectionable dances were allowed, whether the hall was used for public or rented for private dancing. The winter dance halls have not been visited, but we feel that Salem will be greatly benefitted by a dance hall ordinance, not because we expect the dances to become productive of the undesirable, but for the purpose of maintaining a proper standard. We have intimations from the Civic League that their influence will be joined to ours in securing the enactment of a suitable ordinance, and we recommend such a one as that in force at Cleveland, Ohio, extended, however, to include skating rinks.

3. A careful canvass of the city was made with the view of discovering the lighting conditions in places where young people congregate. The common was found to be well lighted. The streets generally are not so, yet it did not seem wise to the committee to request changes at that time. The Fort at the Willows is unlighted and from the reports of members of the committee who made evening tours, conditions were found to be much worse than was anticipated. Request was made to the City Marshall, and complied with, to patrol the Fort more thoroughly and also to have an officer on the road from the Willows to the city when the Casino dances closed to see that young people did not linger on the way. If the Fort is to be open to the public we recommend that it be lighted and patrolled as any public park.

4. Another source of danger are the popular songs. Most

of them are unmoral and many of them are immoral—at least by suggestion and thereby may become the more dangerous. Samples of these songs were secured and all those presented to our members were unanimously condemned as unfit. The Watch and Ward Society were invited to take up the matter but declined on the ground that they cannot handle the situation except to prosecute in cases of particularly bad songs.

The work we record, entirely confined to the summer and early autumn months, is not to be viewed as thorough-going. No large amount of data has been collected. No absolutely hard and fast conclusions have been reached as to causes and cures. However our investigations have so far progressed that the Temporary Committee can confidently recommend to the Board—

1. That a permanent committee be formed.
2. That some effort be made to secure a censorship of the motion picture shows.
3. That an ordinance be enacted for the proper oversight of dance halls and skating rinks.
4. That attempts be made to procure more efficient lighting in certain sections of the city.
5. That a plan be worked out for the censorship of popular songs.

Report of Finance Committee.

For the first time in four years, the Society will end its fiscal year with a deficit. In every organization where the income depends for the most part on popular subscription, it is found that a certain large percentage of the contributors wait for personal solicitation before giving. This throws a considerable burden on the Finance Committee which finds not a little difficulty in covering with a personal call all those who delay their subscriptions.

The Finance Committee of this Society should be increased at least eight or ten members, all of whom should be willing to get in direct contact with those who not only delay their subscriptions or allow them to lapse altogether, but with those who would probably contribute if they were brought into closer relations with the work.

The list of contributors should be increased. At present we have 296, contributing an average total of $2,622 per year. A normal, healthy increase each year is far better than the results of an energetic campaign during any one year. The results are more lasting. This can be brought about if there are those who are willing to devote some time, tact, and patience to persuading people that by contributing, they are aiding a most worthy effort to improve conditions in this city.

The results that we are after can also be brought distinctly nearer, if the directors will take a more active interest in getting their friends to know more of the work of the Associated Charities, in getting them to become members and to contributing each year to the Society's needs.

In all probability the organization will require $4500 to carry on its work for the year 1914.

With a larger committee and more active effort we should be able to increase our income to the point where our deficit will quickly disappear and in its place a substantial surplus be found.

Statistics, October, 1912—October, 1913.

New Cases,	205
Old Cases,	256
Total,	461

PERSONAL SERVICE.

Visits to or in behalf of families,	3672
Visits at office by or in behalf of families,	1698
Total interviews,	5370
Individuals placed in institutions,	21
Temporary work obtained, (times)	90
Permanent work obtained,	30
Probationers,	15
Volunteers enlisted,	75

Auditor's Statement

Salem, Mass., November 14, 1913.

To the Board of Directors,

Associated Charities of Salem,

I have examined the account of the Treasurer and find it correct with proper vouchers for all payments.

The invested funds are as stated in the Treasurer's report, —$18,004.07.

The balances showing an overdraft of the General Account of $115.90 and an overdraft of Fresh Air Fund of $5.37 are correct.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY A. HALE,

Auditor.

General Account Treasurer's Report.

Receipts.		Expenditures.	
Balance on hand,	$ 128.80	Salaries,	$2190.50
From Contributors,	2344.00	Rent,	341.75
Income from investments,	542.17	Telephone,	70.93
Paper Stock,	185.61	Gas Co.	8.09
Refunded,	190.01	Printing & Postage,	268.93
Legacies,	5100.00	Interim Relief,	439.48
Re-invested,	2050.00	Lodgings & Lunches,	12.55
Savings Bank,	82.50	Transportation,	17.26
		Special expenses,	84.97
	$10,623.09	Office expenses & misc.,	163.71
Overdraft,	118.72	Re-invested	7,143.64
	$10,741.81		$10,741.81

B. I. Receipts		B. I. Expenditures	
Balance on hand,	$ 55.95	Pension, board, etc.,	$1,261.23
Returned,	73.00	Balance on hand,	94.79
Churches & Pastors,	77.59		
Charitable Funds	506.91		
Relatives,	233.50		
B. I.,	409.07		
	$1,356.02		$1,356.02

FRESH AIR FUND.

Receipts		Expenditures	
Balance on hand,	$120.95	To the Gen'l acct.	$ 40.50
From contributors,	450.00	Transportation and car tickets,	64.98
Income from investments,	12.12	Clothing,	19.99
	$583.07	Board,	457.69
Overdraft,	.09		
	$583.16		$583.16

WHAT WE ARE NOT ORGANIZED TO DO.

Keep families supplied with groceries, clothing, and rent indefinitely.

Look for jobs for able-bodied men and women when they are able to do so for themselves.

Collect wages for people who do not perform their work properly.

Supply tools to shiftless men who sell or pawn them.

Pay room rent and furnish provisions and clothing for women who will not do the only kind of work they are able to do.

Provide support for children whose parents want to shift their responsibilities.

Take children away from parents whose only fault is their poverty.

Send people to other cities without knowing that they will be cared for when they get there, for this is not fair to the other city or kind to the person sent.

Cultivate the spirit or practice of mendicancy.

—From the Associated Charities of Portland, Oregon.